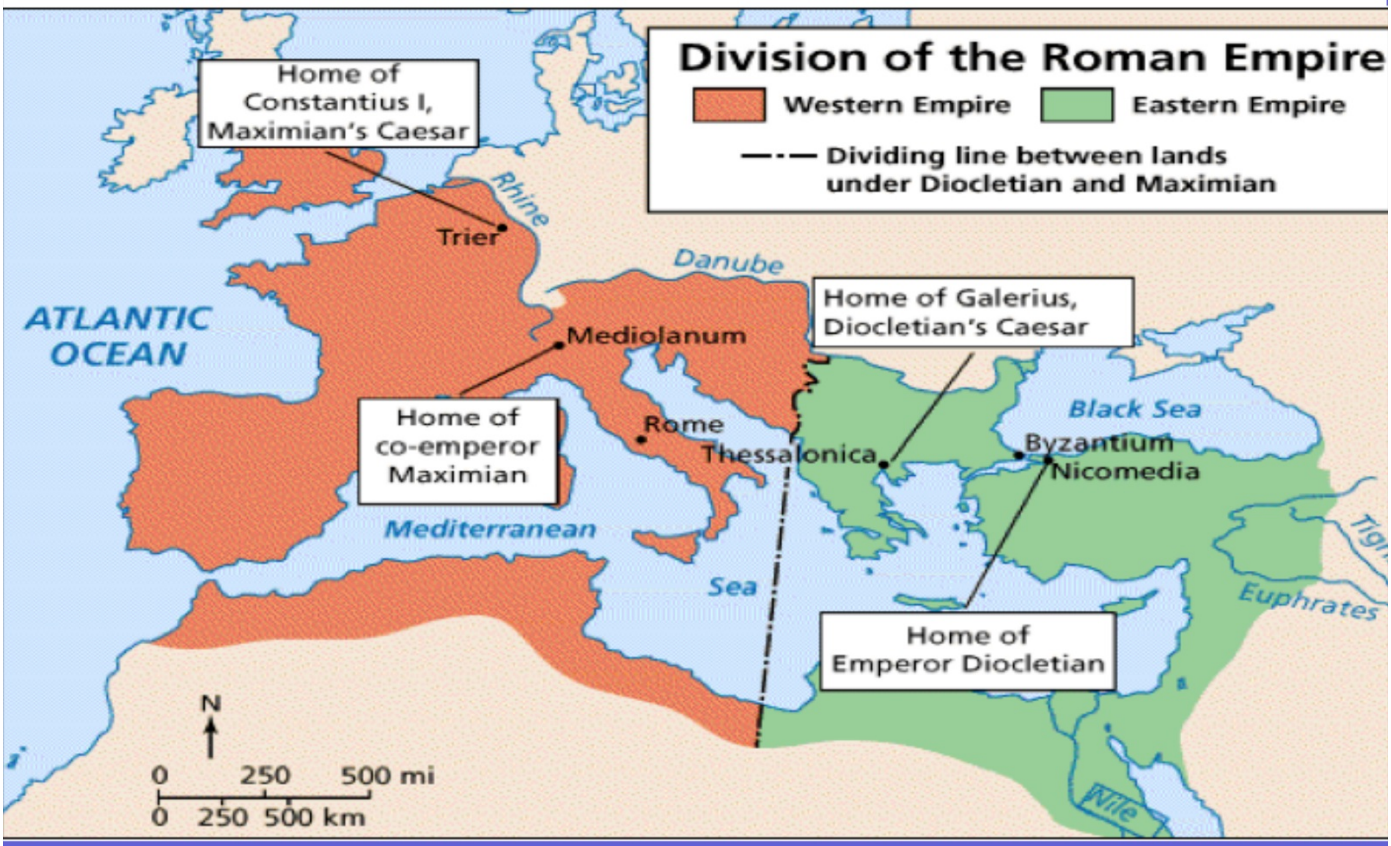
Diocletian Splits the Empire in Two: 294 C.E.

Latin West and Greek East

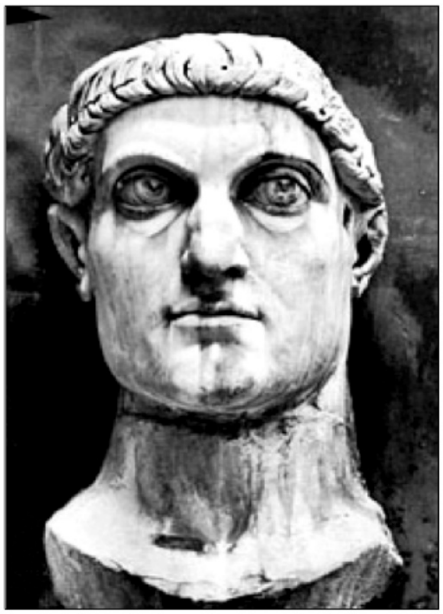


The Later Restored Roman Empire

Constantine: 312 - 337 C.E.

This split does not solve the problems and greatly weakens the **Latin West** so much that in 330 C.E. the emperor Constantine will move the capital of the Roman Empire to

Constantinople in the **Greek East** of Asia Minor



Constantinople: The 2nd Rome Founded 330 C.E.

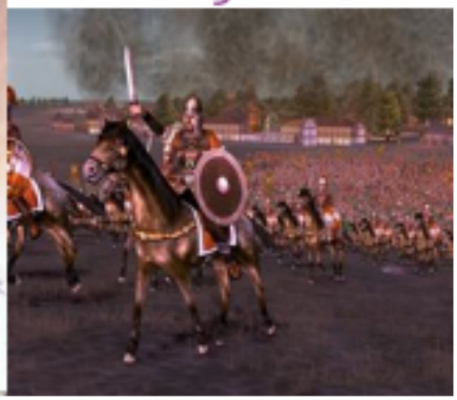
Byzantium: Eastern Roman

Go East, Young Man!

- **Constantinople** and the **Eastern Roman Empire** are more secure and more prosperous than the **Western Roman Empire**.
- **The shift of the Roman capital from the Latin West to the Greek East moved power, security and signaled the beginning of the Fall of the Western Roman Empire.**

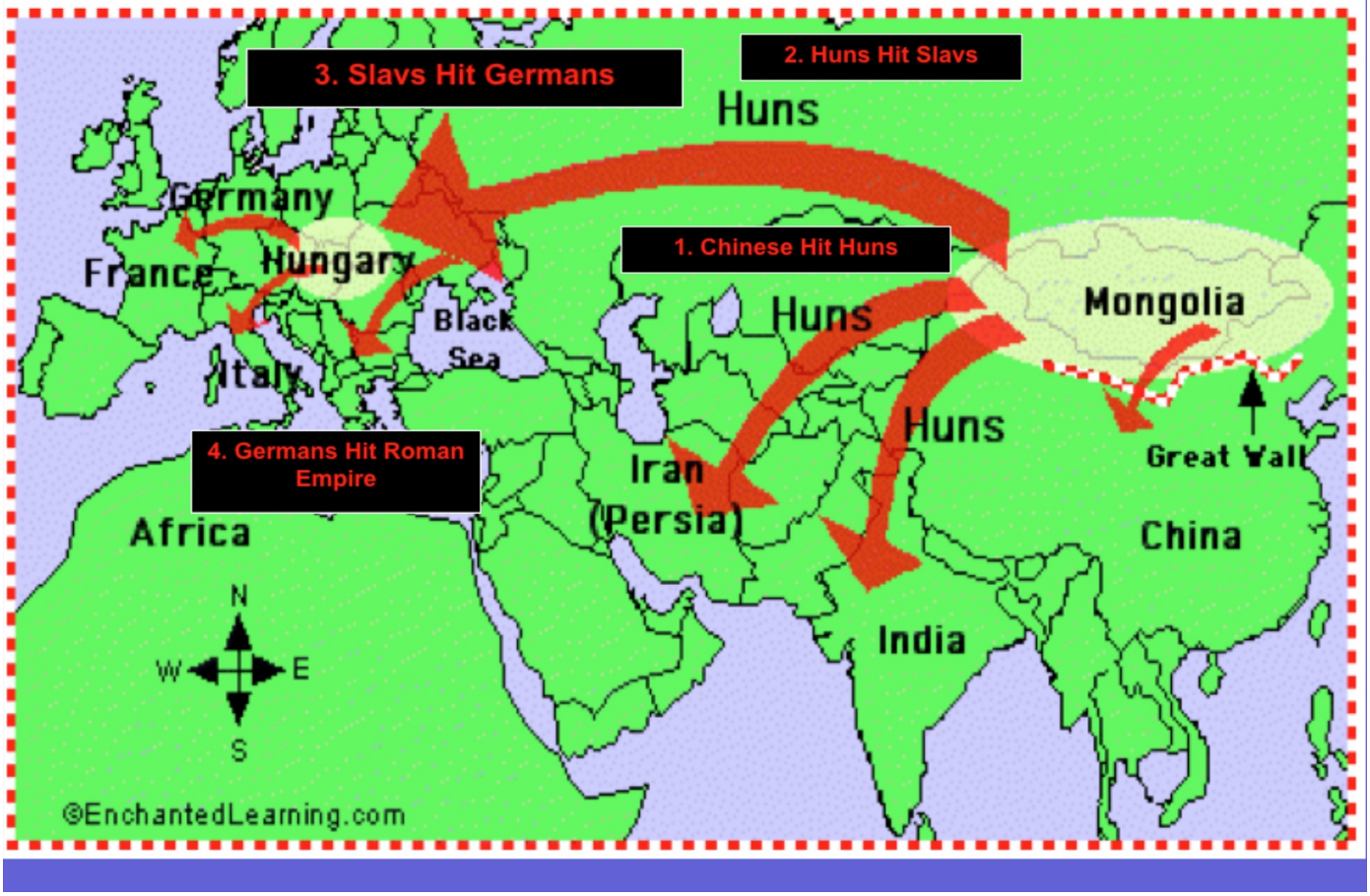
Barbarian at the Gates

Germanic tribes start migrating into the Roman Empire during the late 300's C.E. seeking warmer climates, better grazing lands, and a share of Rome's wealth. Most came because they were fleeing the Huns…



The Empire in Crisis: 3rd century C.E.

The Migration of Nations



The Migration of Nations

- **Pressure from Germanic tribes looking for safety**
- Huns pressured the Visigoths 410 C.E.- Visigoths ran into the empire.
- Visigoths- 410 C.E.- **Alaric, King of the Visigoths** sacked Rome for 3 days
- **First time in 600 years Rome has been attacked.**
- Series of invasions- physical damage, but also intellectual and cultural.
  - established German kingdoms in West-illiterate.

The Visigoths

During the late 300's C.E. Germanic groups extended their hold on Roman territory; the Goths, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Vandals, Franks, Angles, Juts and Saxons.

At first, in 378 C.E. the Visigoths rebelled against Rome and defeated a large Roman army, killing the eastern Roman Emperor … Peace was made by giving land.

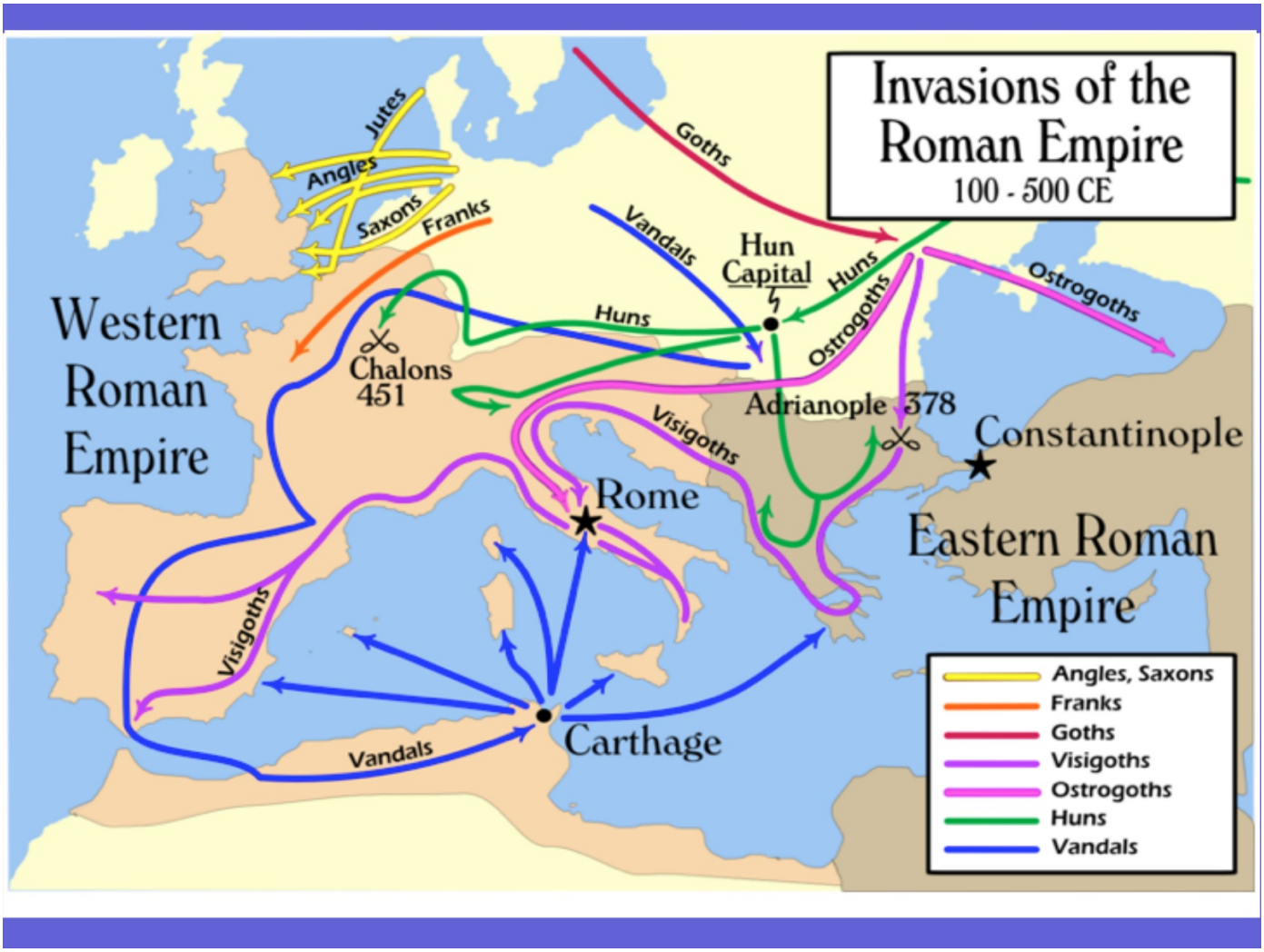
Then in 410 C.E. , under Alaric, the Visigoths sacked Rome.
On his death they retreated back into Gaul (Spain).

Barbarian Invasions: 4th-5th century C.E.

Attila the Hun: The Scourge of God

ATTILA, WITH GOAT HORNS
16th c. medallion at Pavia, Italy

Attila's Empire


Invasions of the Roman Empire
100 - 500 CE
Jutes
Angles
Saxons
Franks
Goths
Vandals
Hun Capital
Huns
Ostrogoths
Western Roman Empire
Chalons 451
Huns
Adrianople 378
Visigoths
Constantinople
Rome
Eastern Roman Empire
Visigoths
Carthage
Vandals
Angles, Saxons
Franks
Goths
Visigoths
Ostrogoths
Huns
Vandals

The Fall of Rome…

In 476 C.E. a German soldier named Odoacer seized Rome deposed the last Roman, Romulus Augustus, and named himself King of Italy…

Rome had fallen…

After Rome

The East Roman Empire or Greek East would survive as the Byzantine Empire until 1453 C.E.

After the Fall of the Roman Empire, the whole of Europe will enter into a one thousand year period of social, political and economic decline.

BELL RINGER

The conversion to Christianity of which Roman emperor ushered in a time of tolerance, acceptance, and eventual dominance of Christianity?

What were the reasons that Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire?

Why was becoming a Christian concidered an act of disloyalityin the Roman Empire?

The New Power In Western Europe

The Christianity Church will become the most powerful political and social force in Europe.

The Roman Catholic Church will be centered in Rome and its leader, the Pope, will rule Europe for the next 900 years.

Individual Activity 20 min

1) Investigate the different "Legacies of Rome" in the areas of:

Fine Arts

Literature

Engineering

Law

2) Organize your thoughts into a concept map

Fine Arts

Literature

Legacy of Rome

Engineering

Law

The Legacy of Rome

- Republic Government
- Roman Law
- Latin Language
- Roman Legions
- Roman Catholic Church
- City Planning
- Romanesque Architectural Style
- Roman Engineering
  - Aqueducts
  - Keystone block in the arch
  - Sewage systems
  - Dams
  - Cement

Greco-Roman Culture

Also referred to as "classical" culture

GRECO-ROMAN CULTURE

- Elaborated on models taken from the Greek east
- Most Roman art and culture was Roman copies of early Greek works
- Mastered large-scale domed roof and the arch

The Roman Legacy-Writing and Law

- Alphabet- should look familiar to us
- LATIN: The language of the Roman. Will continue to be the Language of science and learning until the 20th century.
- The Latin language may well be Rome's greatest legacy.
- Romans wrote down everything- very literate
  - alma mater, alter ego, per capita, vice versa, a.m/ p.m., RIP , list goes on ad infinitum

The Roman Legacy-Law

Five Similarities between the Roman Legal System and the Current United States Legal System

1. All People are Equal under the Law
2. People are Innocent until Proven Guilty
3. The Burden Proof is on the Accuser
4. Unfair Laws Should Be Set Aside
5. Punish for Actions, Not Thoughts

The Roman Legal System are the Basis for the European and American Legal Systems

The Roman Builders: All Over The Empire

- Amazing accomplishments- Roads that still last
- Aqueducts- bringing water to every important city
- Temples for the gods- copied Greek style- massive temples
- Forums- public area of the city- center- oration etc.
- Theaters- for entertainment- drama
- Coliseums- more fun, fights, gladiators, animals
- Baths- public places- series of rooms dif temps

Roman Architecture

Characteristics of Roman Architecture

Temple Architecture:

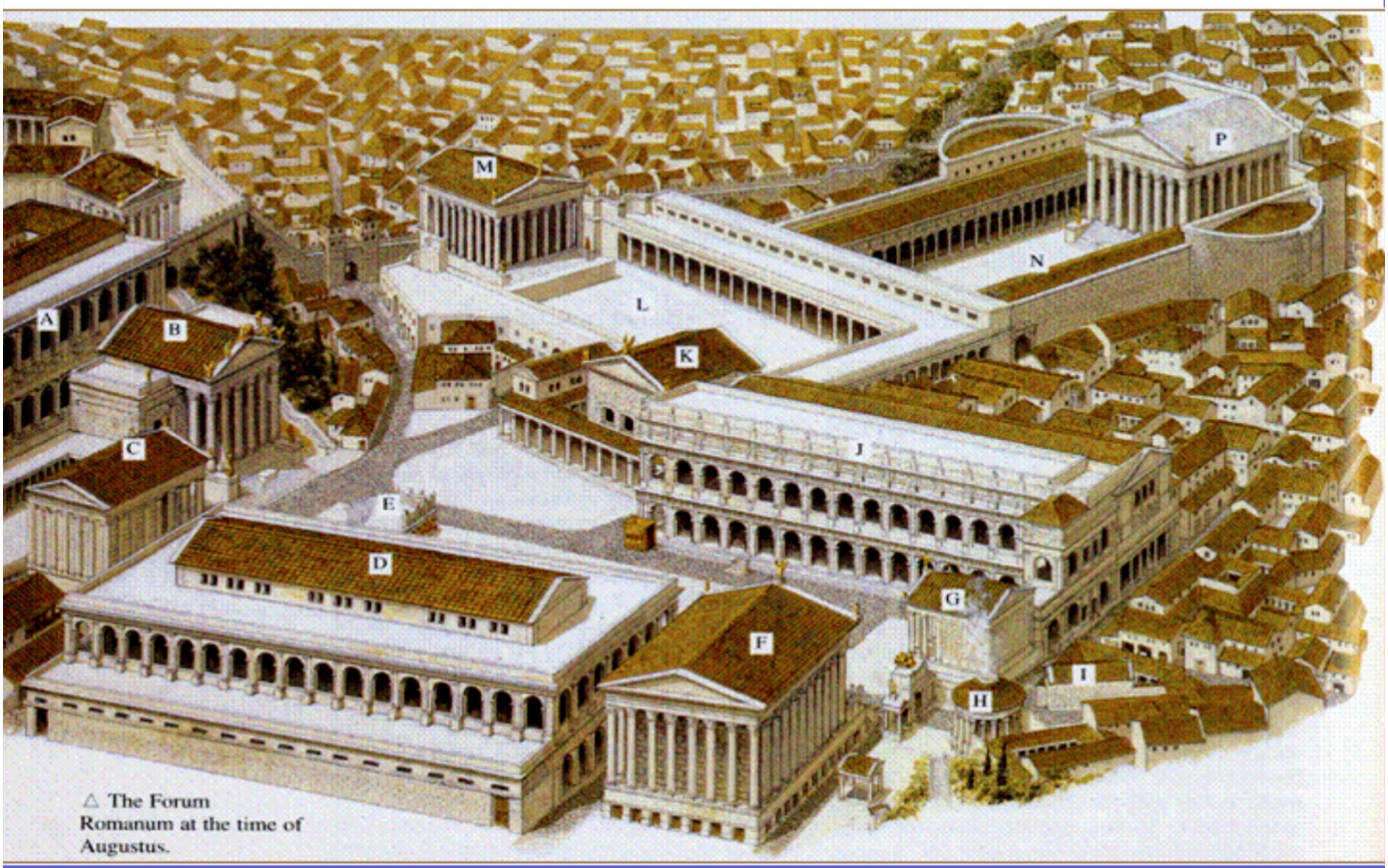
- **Blended Etruscan & Greek features.**
- **Emphasis on the front of the building.**
- **Example: Temple of *Fortuna Virilis*.**

Temple of "*Fortuna Virilis*"

Model of Classical Rome

Model of Roman Forum

slider



△ The Forum Romanum at the time of Augustus.

Model of Trajan's Forum

Trajan's Market:

World's First Shopping Mall

Roman Coliseum (80-435 C.E.)

- One of the most spectacular and popular building in all of Rome was a Sports Arena.
- **The Coliseum could hold up to 50,000 people and had enough exits to clear the entire building in 20-30 minutes.**
- In the first few years of its existence it could be filled with water to reenact naval battles.
- **The Coliseum also had a retractable roof that was manned by a 1,000 Roman sailors.**
- Over its lifetime the Coliseum saw the deaths of animals and people.

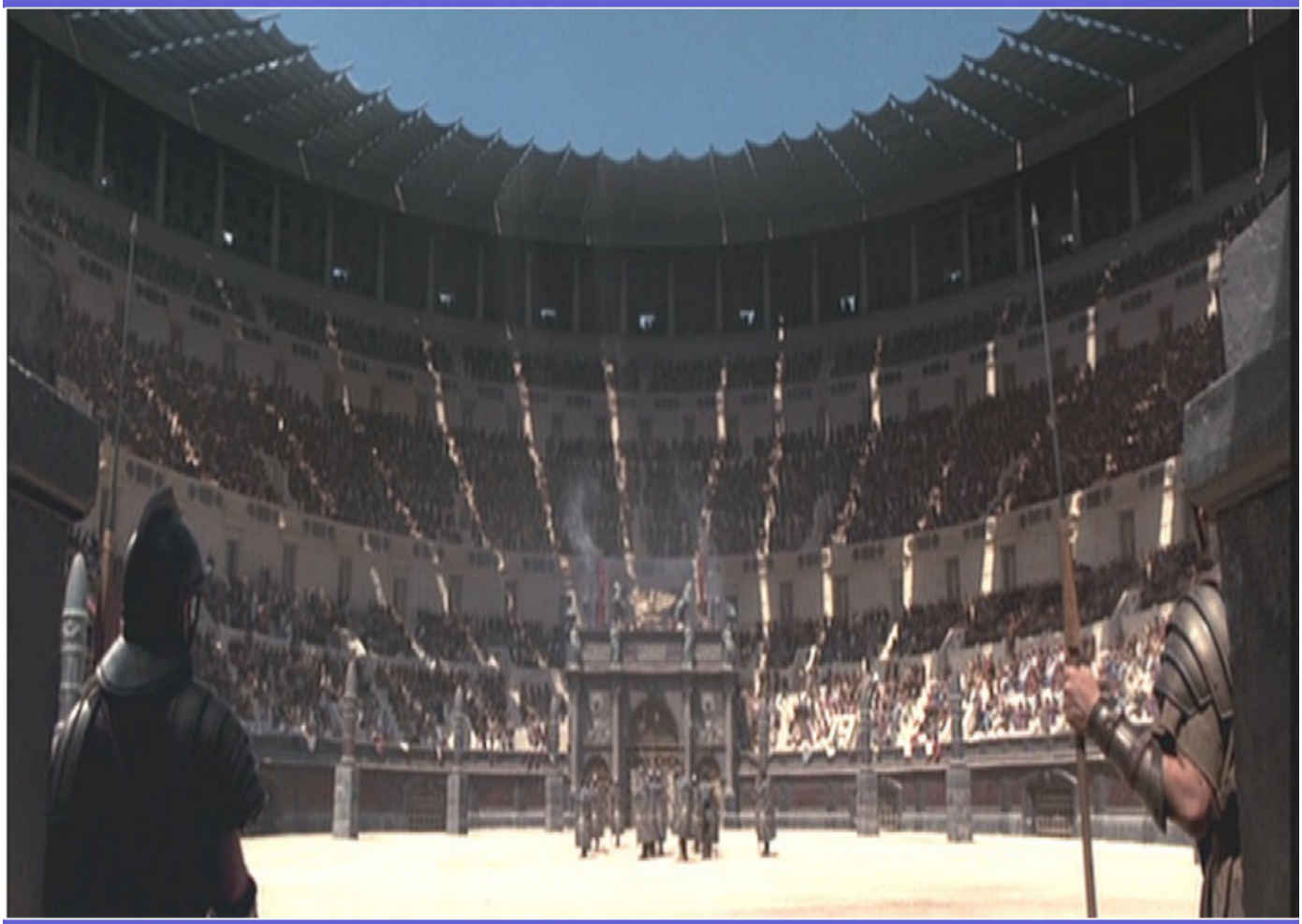
Roman Coliseum

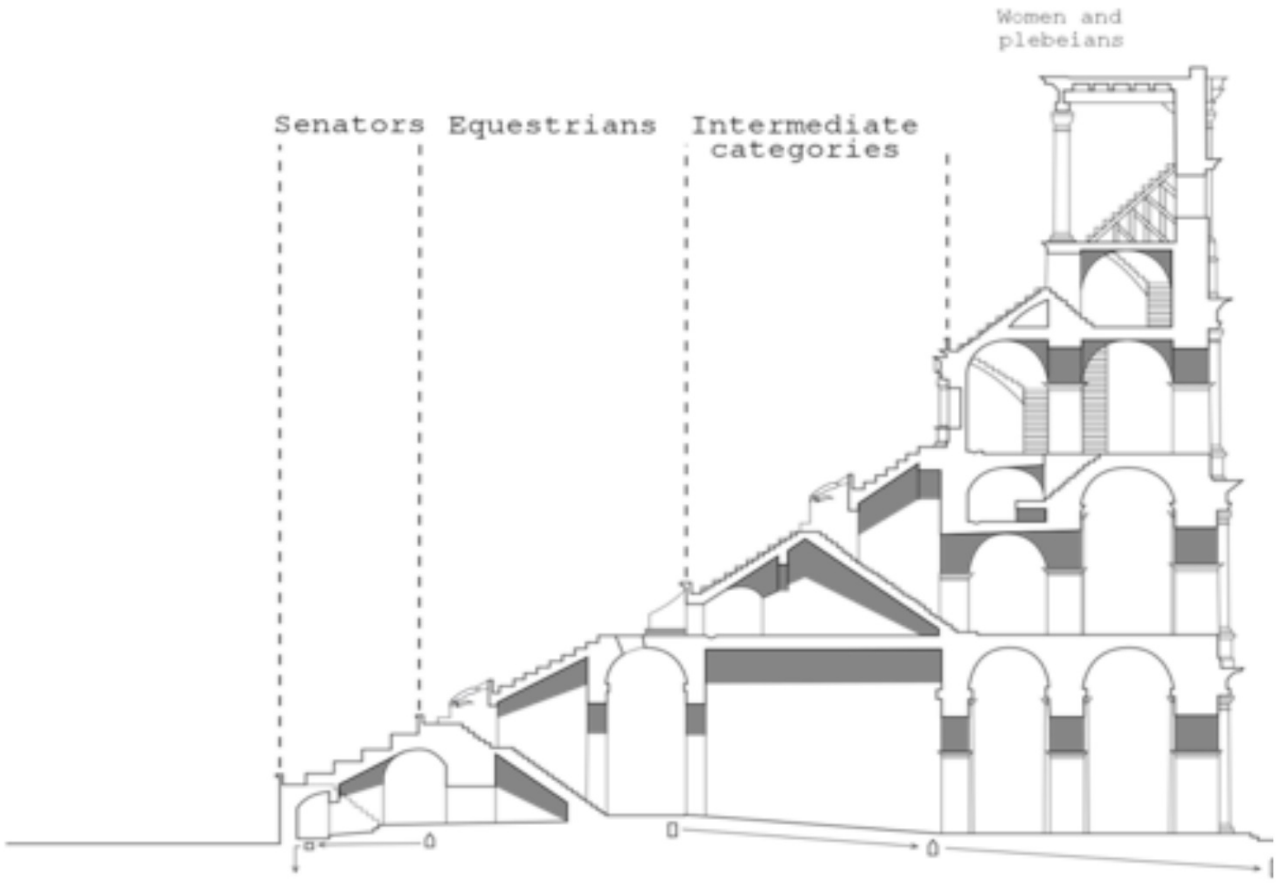
Coliseum at Night

Roman Coliseum

Entrances

Interior of the Coliseum




Women and
plebeians
Senators
Equestrians
Intermediate
categories

Roman Engineering

Innovative Engineering Techniques

1. Roads
2. Aqueducts
3. Arch Bridge
4. Dome
5. Concrete

The Arch: Roman Building Block

ARCH & VAULT: Most Important Roman Architectural Form

- **Coliseum**
- ***Circus Maximus***
- **Public Baths**
- **Amphitheaters**

Concrete: The Roman Miracle

CONCRETE:

- created a revolution in architectural design.
- create larger, heavier buildings.

Circus Maximus

270,000 seat capacity

Circus Maximus

Early Roman Amphitheater

Seats about 20,000

Roman Bath in England

Architectural Forms

DOME:

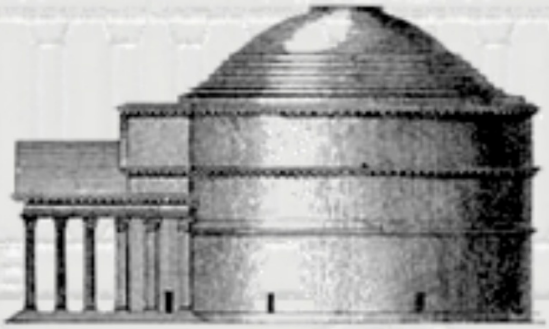
- **Basilicas**
  - **Large and relatively open space.**
  - **Examples:**
    - **Pantheon**
    - **early Christian churches**

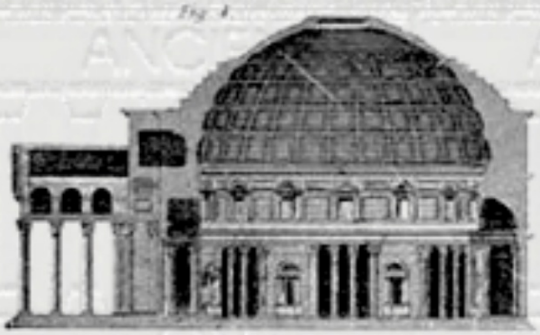
The Pantheon

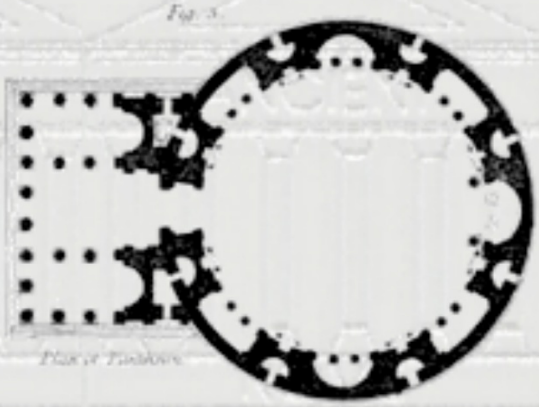
Cylindrical Dome

- With the dome, the Romans could surpass earlier cultures by their ability to span larger space.
- Light enters through the oculus on top.

The Pantheon Plans







The Pantheon Interior

Pantheon's Dome

The Pantheon Interior

Via Appia

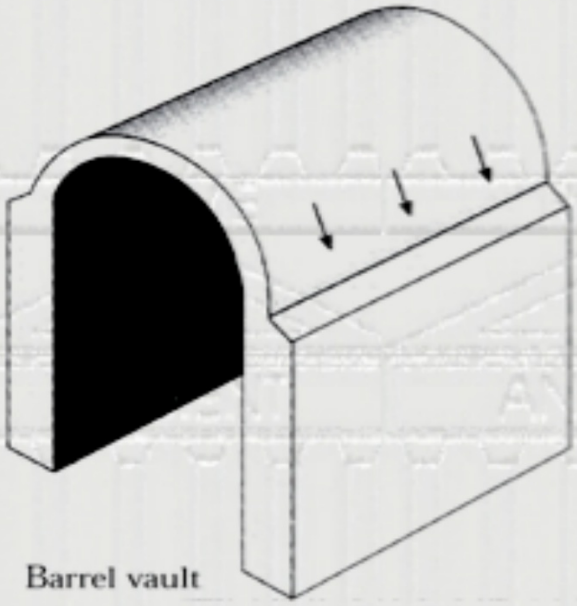
All roads lead to Rome!

- Milestone
- Gave us the term “mile” or *one thousand paces*
- *Gave distances between Roman cities*
- *The point at which something begins*

Triumphal Arch of Titus

Arch of Constantine

Barrel or "Tunnel" Vault

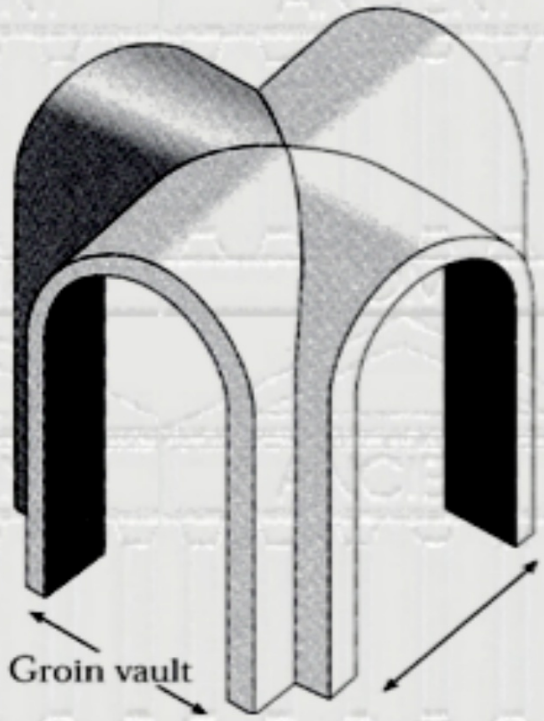


Barrel vault

- Windows can be placed at any point.
- These vaults require buttressing to counter-act the downward thrust of weight.

Groin Vault

- Also called a cross vault.
- Needs less buttressing.



Multi Groin Vaults

- A series of groin vaults can have open lateral arches that form Clerestories.
- Windows that allow light into the interior of churches.
- These concrete windows are fireproof [an important consideration since many early churches burned!]

Roman Aqueducts

Roman Aqueduct

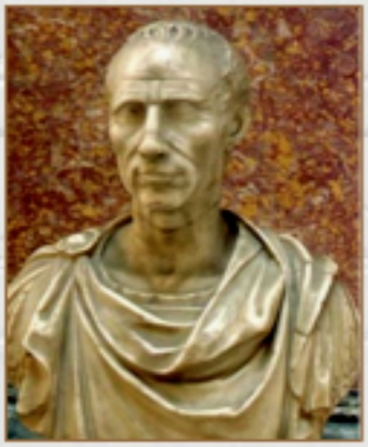
Aqueduct in Segovia

Roman Sculpture

Roman Copy of Greek Art

Original created by the Greek sculptor, Polyclitus, 5th century B.C.E.

Portrait sculpture of Emperors



Julius Caesar

Nero

Hadrian

Marcus Aurelius

Republican Couple

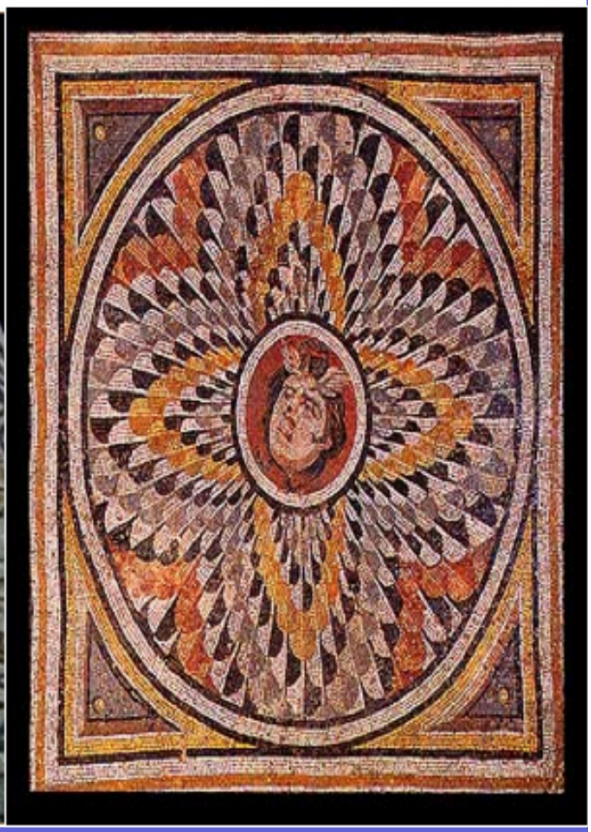
- Realistic portraits – like Hellenistic Greek style.

Roman Frescoes

Frescoes on a Villa's Wall

Roman Mosaics

Mosaics on a Roman Villa Floor



Roman Bas-Reliefs

Column Of Trajan

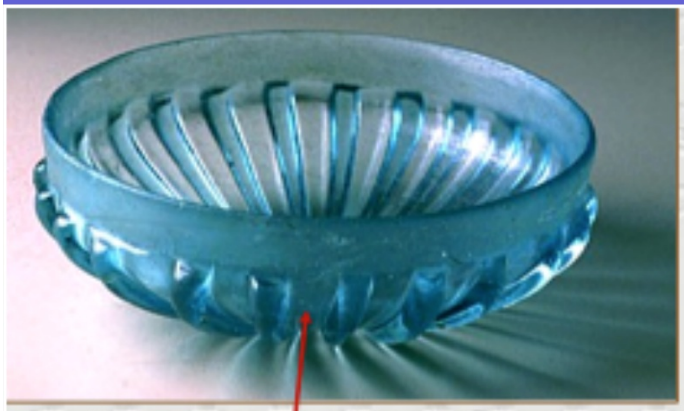
Bas-Relief Legionnaires on Trajan's Column

Roman Sarcophagus

Marble Bas-Relief

Roman Crafts

Roman Crafts



1st century B.C.E. glass bowl

Ivory Cameo

Gold earrings

Greek and Roman Art and Architecture Are All Around Us

Jefferson Memorial

Lincoln Memorial

The U.S. Capitol Building

Post Office Building in Rossville

Statue of Liberty

The End